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some time during the second half of the sixth century," B.C. (p. 85 f.). It is certainly stamped with the vividness of an eyewitness. With a careful knowledge of those times, and of illustrative literature, Professor Adeney has constructed twenty-four telling discourses. PRICE.

The Book of Jeremiah, Chapters 21-52. By W. H. BENNETT, Professor of Old Testament Languages and Literature Hackney and New Colleges. A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1895. Pp. xx.+372. In the *Expositor's Bible*.

The former volume on Jeremiah, published in 1890, covering chaps. 1-20, was prepared by C. J. Ball. Professor Bennett is the author of the volume on the books of Chronicles which appeared in 1894. In Jeremiah, the chronological order of the prophecies is a question of great importance. In the book before us this problem is met by a table giving the principal dates and events of the period, with the chapters of Jeremiah's prophecy belonging to each. In this table the author is in general accord with the scholarship of the present day.

The exposition is in general sound and sensible. The historical situation in its changes is well portrayed. For popular impression, comparison with similar historical scenes and recent history is often made, although these are sometimes inadequate. The author occasionally resorts to conjecture where historical data are wanting. There is no manifestation of an undue homiletical tendency. No attempt is made to present the details of exegesis, although the author shows evident familiarity with the best and most recent work in this line. Full recognition is made of the necessity, in many cases, of emending the text, chiefly on the basis of the versions.

The general plan of the book is fairly open to criticism. The first two of the three parts give the impression of containing more history than exposition. A better plan is that followed in Ball's Jeremiah, Farrar's Daniel, and others of this series, where a few opening chapters contain a preliminary sketch of the history and the following ones a larger amount of exposition. A more comprehensive treatment of the period would have been desirable, including to greater extent the other prophets of the period, and showing the relation of the period as a whole to prophecy preceding and following. The reason this is not given is probably that this ground was considered to be sufficiently covered in the preceding volume on Jeremiah.

The author's point of view is that of most modern students of prophecy. He emphasizes the conditional element in prophecy. He does not seek an exact fulfilment of the seventy years of the exile, nor of other minor details of prophecy. The human element in Jeremiah's work is granted, as seen especially in his discouragement and his almost vindictive threatenings. Yet the author also emphasizes the fact that much of the severity of his language and demeanor came from the truth which came to him by inspiration. It is a human prophet here set before us, but one speaking a divine message. Most moderately liberal scholars would agree with these conclusions.

Among minor details may be mentioned the author's use of the "utterly erroneous term" Nebuchadnezzar, as it is called by Farrar, for which the reason given that it "has been an English household word for centuries" is insufficient. There are several minor typographical errors. One that is especially unfortunate, because tending to promote an already common confusion of terms, is the use of Nazarite instead of Nazirite, on page 46.

The present volume cannot be said to contribute very much that is new. In fact that is hardly the aim of the book. But it gives for general use a very serviceable and helpful work.

G. R. B.

In Scripture Lands: New Views of Sacred Places. By EDWARD L. WILSON. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895. Pp. ix. + 386. Price \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Thirty Years' Work in the Holy Land. Published for the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund. New and revised edition. London: A. P. Watt & Son. New York: Macmillan & Co. Pp. 256. Price \$1.50.

It is significant of the increasing interest in the Holy Land and questions of scriptural geography that these two books should have appeared so nearly contemporaneously with that of Smith. The former is a smaller edition of a work already favorably known, and with its one hundred and fifty illustrations, most of them from photographs taken by the expert author, gives one a sense of having personally visited the places so vividly and entertainingly described. The second work is far less readable, and is in fact a summary of the history of the Palestine Exploration Fund. But it is exceedingly valuable, not only as introducing one more directly to the magnificent history of that organization, but as giving in succinct form the results of its exploration. Neither work is pretentious of great scholarship, but each is helpful in its own way. No pastor can afford to be without the work of Wilson at least. About the other there is more question. With the great work of Smith and the popular sketches of Wilson, one is enabled as never before to appreciate the extraordinary little land about which so much of the world's religious history has centered.

S. M.

Introduction to the Study of the Gospel of St. John. By J. P. MacLean, Ph.D. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, 1895. Price \$1.50.

This book is truly what it purports to be, a prolegomena to the Gospel of John. It is to be commended for its completeness. Discussions are presented of every topic which could occur in the study of the Gospel. It is to be commended, too, for its inductive study of several topics, notably of the character and identity of the author and readers. The other discussions may lack in freshness, and possibly give nothing that is new, but they are nevertheless a reasonably full and systematic treatment of the facts.